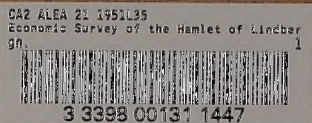


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ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF THE HAMLET OF LINDBERGH

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Industry
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

HON. A. J. HOOKE
MINISTER

RALPH R. MOORE
DEPUTY MINISTER

Hamlet of Lindbergh July 1951

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HAMLET OF LINDBERGH JULY 1951

1. LOCATION

Section 34-56-5-W4 in Census Division No. 13. This location is 171 miles northeast of Edmonton on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan river near a ferry crossing, and on the Edmonton to Heinsburg branch line of the Canadian National Railway.

2. ALTITUDE

Near 2000 feet Latitude 53/54N Longitude 110/40W

3. TEMPERATURE

Mean summer temperature	53°F
Mean winter temperature	19°F
Mean annual temperature	33°F

4. RAINFALL

Total annual rainfall	10.71 inches
Total annual snowfall	40.8 inches
Total annual precipitation	14.79 inches

The above records are based on Elk Point data.

5. GEOLOGY

The bedrock of this area underlying the glacial deposits is the Belly River formation of the Upper Cretaceous period. This formation is a series of light colored sandstone and shales. The horizon, in other parts of the province includes dinosaur beds and coal seams.

6. SOIL

There are two soil zones in the Elk Point district, "Transition" and "Gray Wooded", which are described as follows:

Transition

Profile - Generally quite mixed, ranging from nearly black to gray. The surface horizon consists of a thin layer of semi-decomposed litter (A0) which may be absent in burned over areas underlain by a mineral horizon that can usually be divided into two parts. The upper (A1) part may be black, gray black or dark brown. The lower (A2) part is frequently somewhat leached of organic matter and considerably grayer than the A1. The total depth of these surface horizons averages about 10 to 12 inches. The B horizons are generally dark brown in color and lime is found at depths of about 30 to 40 inches.

Fertility - These soils are usually not as rich as those of the black zone. Leaching of the surface horizons has resulted in the loss of some plant foods.

Vegetation - Mainly woodland in which the tree growth is frequently denser and has more evergreens than in the black soil zone.

Land Use - A system of mixed farming that includes legumes in the crop rotation, supplemented with applications of fertilizer when required, should be practised for best results.

Gray Wooded

Profile - These soils have developed under humid soil moisture conditions. The surface horizon consists of a semi-decomposed leaf mold layer, A0, that may be absent if the area has been burned over; a thin (sometimes absent) A1 horizon that may be gray black, brown or gray brown, and a severely leached and platy, grayish A2 horizon, whose depth will average about 6 to 8 inches. The B horizons are heavier textured, compact, and often darker in color than the A. The depth to lime is quite variable, often ranging from 30 to 50 inches.

Fertility - Soils in this zone are relatively less fertile because of leaching: the deeper the leached layer, the less fertile. However patches of transition soils are found within the zone.

Vegetation - A mixed deciduous and evergreen woodland in which peats and muskegs frequently occur.

Land Use - This is a mixed farming area in which legumes, hays and coarse grain are the most desirable crops. Rotations including legumes and supplemented with fertilizers where needed have given the most satisfactory results.

7. HISTORY

The Lindbergh district was surveyed for homesteads in 1903. At that time this district of rolling land and small lakes, was thickly wooded with brush, spruce, fir and poplar trees - mostly deciduous trees such as poplar and willow. Homesteaders began to arrive in 1906. R. E. Chandler, an ex-mountie was the first white settler; he still farms northeast of the salt plant. The present townsite survey was registered on May 8, 1929.

The first post office in the district was opened in 1909; it was named Tyrol and located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south. During 1911 the post office was moved to an Indian camp site overlooking the river, where the salt plant is now located two miles southeast of Lindbergh. In 1928 the post office was moved to the hamlet of Lindbergh, which derived its name from the American flyer, who was the first to fly solo from west to east across the Atlantic ocean.

During 1946 three companies in association were drilling for oil in the vicinity of Lindbergh. These companies were Anglo-Canadian Oils Ltd., Calgary and Edmonton Corporation and Home Oil Company. No oil was found but they did find large quantities of gas and three beds of salt, aggregating nearly 1000 feet in thickness. These ideal conditions adjacent to the North Saskatchewan river and the Canadian National Railway prompted these associated companies to form the Alberta Salt Company. This company erected a modern salt plant costing about \$900,000 which commenced operations in June 1948.

8. LIVING CONDITIONS

Lindbergh nestles in a lovely country of low hills, small lakes and a parkland of evergreens and deciduous trees, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and about 200 feet above the North Saskatchewan River. It is a peaceful little hamlet near a million dollar salt plant and may have great possibilities. There is rail transportation to Edmonton, and a good gravelled road 11 miles west to Elk Point and a provincial highway. Elk Point provides health, high school and shopping facilities. There are 15 homes, but no public utilities. The homes are 100% owner occupied.

9. ADMINISTRATION

By the Council of the Municipal District of St. Paul No. 86, whose office and machinery depot is located in St. Paul.

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The hamlet and district is policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment at St. Paul.

Regulations

There are no building regulations.

Electrical installations must comply with the requirements of the Alberta Electrical Protection Act.

Sanitary installations must meet the requirements of the Provincial Health Regulations.

11. FIRE PROTECTION Nil

12. TAX STRUCTURE

Net Assessment 1950

Land 100% of value	\$ 3,870
Improvements 2/3 of value	29,135
Total	\$33,005

Mill Rate

Municipal	32
School	30
Hospital	7
Total	69 mills

13. AREAS

Total area of hamlet 14.41 acres

14. SEWER AND WATER MAINS

Nil

15. POWER

There are two small private electric light plants. Gasoline and kerosene lamps are generally used for lighting. There is three phase 60 cycle power at the salt plant two miles southeast.

16. WATER

Water is obtained from wells about 90 feet deep.

17. GAS

There is natural gas in the vicinity, but the gas is not piped into the hamlet.

18. L. P. GAS

None used.

19. DIESEL FUEL

There is no local storage. Farmers pool their requirements and obtain minimum deliveries of 300 gallons by truck from Elk Point.

20. COAL

Coal is obtained from Drumheller and Edmonton fields at the following prices per ton f.o.b. car. For lump coal the prices are: Drumheller \$14.00, Edmonton \$11.00.

21. LOCAL RESOURCES

Natural gas
Salt
Sand
Gravel
Lumber
Wheat and coarse grains
Dairy Products
Livestock
Honey

22. GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal
Post office

Provincial
Alberta Government Telephones

Municipal
Administration headquarters located in St. Paul

23. HEALTH FACILITIES

Lindbergh is in the Elk Point Hospital District and uses Elk Point facilities which are 11 miles west. These facilities consist of a 34 bed hospital.

3 Physicians who operate a group practice medical clinic
1 Dentist (visiting once each month)
1 Optometrist (visiting once each month)
1 Sanitary Inspector
1 Drug Store
1 Funeral Director

24. PROFESSIONAL AND SKILLED PERSONAL SERVICES
(excluding health services)

Nil

25. TRANSPORTATION

Canadian National Railway - one train each way daily except Sunday, between Edmonton and Heinsburg.

26. NEWSPAPERS

Nil

27. COMMUNICATIONS

Alberta Government Telephones
Post office
Nearest radio stations are CFRN, CJCA, CKUA and CHFA located in Edmonton.

28. FINANICAL FACILITIES

Nearest bank is at Elk Point 11 miles east

29. HOTELS

Nil

30. TOURIST CAMPS

Nil

31. CHURCHES

Roman Catholic

School room is used by various visiting Protestant missions.

32. LODGES

Nil

33. SERVICE CLUBS

Nil

34. SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Nil

35. SCHOOLS

There is a two-room school that constitutes Lindbergh School District No. 2062, which is a unit of St. Paul School Division No. 45. There are 63 pupils, and 2 teachers that teach grades 1 to 9. Children requiring instruction in higher grades attend the school at Heinsburg or at Ashmont where there is a dormitory. There are school sports with inter-district competition.

36. THEATRES AND HALLS

Community Hall

Capacity
300

Stage
platform

Piano
no

37. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Nil

38. YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Nil

39. SPORTS

School sports with inter-district competition

40. FAIRS

Nil

41. HISTORIC SITES

Frog Lake, 14 miles east where the Reil Rebellion started when the inhabitants at the Hudson's Bay Post were massacred on April 2, 1885.

42. CO-OPERATIVES

United Grain Growers

43. INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS

1 Meat and Groceries

3 General Stores

1 Lumber and Hardware

1 Blacksmith and Welding

- 1 Gas Service Station
- 1 Salt Plant
- 1 Grain Elevator (capacity 30,000 bushels) and Coal Dealer

44. SITES

There are residential sites and industrial sites available adjacent to trackage and highway. Industrial water is available from the North Saskatchewan River $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, and a small lake about 2 miles west adjacent to, and along the north side of the railway. The nearest power line is at Elk Point 11 miles west; this line is connected with the 8,500 k.w. steam-electric plant at Vermilion, which is owned by Canadian Utilities Ltd.

45. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

There is natural gas near Lindbergh, and three salt beds that aggregate just under 1,000 feet in thickness, and there is an abundant supply of water in the North Saskatchewan River, also the Canadian National Railway. These resources, all withing 160 acres, prompted the Alberta Salt Company to build a modern salt plant, which has cost about \$1,000,000. The plant started operations in June 1948. This plant includes a 500 k.w. steam-electric plant, with the boilers being gas fired. The capacity of the plant is 140 tons of salt per day. The staff and their families number around 110 persons. There is a company townsite overlooking the river, located on what was once an Indian campsite. On this site are 3 private dwellings and 10 company dwellings. All are supplied with light, heat and water, which are included in the rent of \$50 per month for a 5 room fully modern house. Some of the employees live in the hamlet of Lindbergh 2 miles northwest. The salt company was reorganized in 1951 to include allied industries in Eastern Canada, and is now known as the Canada Salt Company Limited, with the head office in Montreal.

The district is developing as a mixed farming area. A twelve year average shows a production of wheat 17.5, oats 29 and barley 37 bushels per acre.

There is a 30,000 bushel grain elevator for handling and storage of grain.

46. TRADING AREA

The trading area extends 9 miles north, 5 miles south, 9 miles east and 4 miles west.

47. POPULATION

Trading area population - 1946 census 722
Present population of hamlet (estimated) 68
Persons residing at the salt plant 55

48. INTERESTING VIEWS OF LINDBERGH AND DISTRICT

